

## IN THE SPECIFICATION

Amend the following paragraph that appears on page 5, lines 28 through page 6, line 10 as follows:

C1 The switching transistor is biased on and off, conducting and nonconducting, by changing its bias voltage. The conducting drain and source nodes 7, 8 of the switching transistor 9 are connected to the second impedance element 5 to short the second impedance element. More specifically, the gate 12 of the switching transistor 9 is biased by a band control voltage source 13 that supplies a band control voltage  $V_{dd}$  through the biasing resistor 11 at the gate 12 of the switching transistor 9, causing the switching transistor 9 to conduct and open circuit, or bypass, the second inductance impedance element 5. Accordingly, with the switching transistor 9 conducting, or switched to on by the band control voltage, the tuning impedance of the circuit 1 is due to the first impedance element 4 alone. The circuit 1 is tuned to a second input RF signal at a second frequency band, and the second RF signal is passed by the conducting switching transistor 9 and is provided at the RF output port 3.

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Amend the following paragraph that appears on page 7, line 3 through line 29 as follows:

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C2 The switching transistor 9, of Fig.2, is connected to the second capacitive impedance element 5, to open circuit or disconnect the second capacitive impedance element 5. More specifically, the drain and source nodes 7, 8 of the switching transistor 9 are in series connection with, and between the two capacitance impedance elements 5a, of Fig. 2. When the switching transistor 9 is

switched on, or conducting, the capacitance of the circuit 1 is the mathematical sum of the first capacitance  $C_a$  plus  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the capacitance  $C_b$ . Accordingly, the circuit 1 is tuned to a first input RF signal at a first bandwidth, and the conducting switching transistor 9 passes the first input RF signal to the RF output port 3. The switching transistor 9 is turned off by having the drain and source nodes 7, 8 biased to the same potential by the band control voltage  $V_{dd}$  supplied at a low voltage value, for example 2.7 volts, at point 47 13. Turning off the switching transistor 9, means that the switching transistor 9 effectively disconnects or open circuits the two capacitance impedance elements 5a that comprise the second capacitance impedance 5, which switches the capacitance of the circuit 1 to the value of the first capacitance  $C_a$ . Accordingly, with the switching transistor turned off, or nonconducting, tuning circuit 1 is tuned solely by the first capacitive impedance element 4 alone. Thereby, the tuning circuit 1 is tuned to an input RF signal at a second bandwidth. For example, the input RF signal is amplified by the amplifier 14.

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